actually reach the latter, who, if they were located here, would receive at least nine hundred bushels for the same labor or product that now nets them three hundred. So with Iron, Hardware, Cloths,

Crockery, &c., &c. The earnings of Industry are deranged by a factitious and thriftless commerce.

I rejoice in the belief that this waste cannot continue, and that the present disruption is calculated to hasten its end. I believe the West will henceforth import preportionally fewer shoes and more described. import proportionally fewer shoes and more shee-makers because of it, and that thousands of me-chanics, manufacturers and artisans, whom " the pressure" has broken up or thrown out of gear in East, will find work and permanent homes in the East, will have a the season of transition will be a trying one. Many will suffer in health from the change; some will locate injudiciously; others will have difficulty in finding work, and will have their turn of home-sickness; some will go back, protesting that there is no chance in the West; but nine-tenths will stay, and the West and they profit by their migration. Thus the Great Revalsion, though depressing and disastrons in its imme diate influences, will ultimately strengthen and build up the West. By stopping the manufacture of prophetic cities, by reducing the price of lands, the rent of buildings, and the cost of food and stock, it will drive thousands out of speculation, and draw tens of thousands hither to cultivate the earth and cover it with whatever conduces to the sustenance, enlightenment and comfort of humankind.

II. Trade. - The Commercial system of the West must undergo important modifications. Far fewer merchants will henceforth make annual or semi-annual pilgrimages to the seaboard in quest of goods. There is no good reason why five thousand should spend their time and money on a journey of a housand miles and back after goods that two hundred could buy far more judiciously and advan-tageously. Hereafter, Chicago, Detroit, Cincin-nati, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Quincy and St. Louis will be each the center of a more or less important Jobbing business, and the merchants of the rural towns and new settlements will buy their goods of one or the other, keeping small stocks, and replenishing them frequently, instead of buying several thousand dollars worth at once, and replenishing but once or twice a year. This will increase the trade and wealth of the inland cities, and give stability and certainty to that of the sea board. The importers and jobbers of the great cities will sell on credit only to dealers well known to them as upright and responsible, and will know that their pay will be forthcoming precisely when due. The inland jobbers will give but very short credits, if any, and will have their customers constantly under supervision. Fewer goods than now will be bought, but more will be paid for. Thus the trials of 1857 will not have been endured in

III. Minerals .- Illinois is probably the greatest Coal State in the Union, while Missouri surpasse her in Iron. Each, however, has an abundance of either mineral. Lead abounds in these and in Wisconsin also, and the number engaged in digging for it has largely increased this Winter. The region north-west of the Ohio ought to produce her own Iron, and export Coal, Lead and Copper. She will bardly do so well as this in 1858, capital being especially shy of the Iron business; but the time will With an efficient Protective Tariff we might put all our surplus Labor at work in our mines and factories within a month, and be exporting Iron within five years. It may take fifty, or even a hundred, to reach that point under our present system; but it must be reached at last. We shall not ride ever our vast Coal and Ore beds on British rails forever.

IV. The Times are clearly improving. There has been a change for the better even since I came West, some ten or twelve days ago. Rates of exchange are falling. Banks that were in difficulties are resuming. Shinplaster and Wild-cat currency is very generally scouted and is returning "to plague Produce is coming forward freely, and is growing firmer in price. There is very much Wheat still unthreshed and Corn unhusked, awaiting better prices. I believe more Beef will be fatted in the West this Winter than ever before. On the whole, it seems clear that the worst is over, and that better days are at hand.

GOVERNOR LIGON'S MESSAGE.

The Message of Gov. Ligon represents the finance of Maryland, in spite of the unfortunate character of some of her investments, as in a satisfactory condition Notwithstanding the repeal of the Stamp tax at th last session of the Legislature, and the reduction of the direct tax to one-half its former amount, the total receipts into the Treasury for the last year have amounted to \$1,384,705, including, however, a sum of \$275,770 received from the United States for arrears of interest on moneys advanced during the War of 1812. The disbursemen' we been \$1,257,164, including \$363,080 toward the extinguishment of the public debtnined in the Trensury September 30, 1857 \$403,017, and there were due from sheriffs and collectors outstanding taxes to the amount of \$545,588. The amount of revenue received from direct taxation was \$233,303; from licenses, \$252,273; from special taxes, \$120,000, and from other sources, including internal improvements, \$352,616.

The public debt nominally amounted at the close of the fiscal year to \$14,919,087. But of this amount four millions, within a fraction, belongs to the sinking fund. and is invested in State bonds, the interest of which amounting in 1857 to \$195,000, is appropriated as fast as it accrues to new investments of the same sort, be side which the fund is annually increased by the transfer to it of surplus revenue-in 1857 to the extent of \$126,224-au operation under which the whole debt is in the way of speedy extinguishment.

Of this debt, the interest on \$3,200,000 is no charge on the State, being paid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The interest of the State in thi road, exclusive of the above debt, amounts to \$685,602 of stock in the main stem, and a bond of \$10,000 which investment paid last year six per cent, and \$550,000 stock in the Washington branch, which paid last year nine per cent, beside an additional sum of \$76,038, being one-fifth of the passenger receipts over This road has proved from the commencement a profitable investment, and promises to continue so, though, for prudential reasons, the Directors passed the October dividend.

Very different has been the case with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, of which the history conlinnes to be marked with disasters. The State has sunk in this work \$2,000,000 loaned in bonds, and \$5,164,724 of stock subscribed, beside arrears of interest due from the canal to the State of about seven mellions more, being upward of fourteen millions in all. There are claims upon the canal having preference to those of the State to the amount of four millions; so that the prospect of ever realizing anything from it appears problematical. For a considerable portion of two years past, owing to droughts, freshets, the destruction of dams, land slides and the difficulty of raising money for repairs, the canal has been inoperative, and it still continues to be so. The Legislature at its last session had a chance to sell the State's interest in it for a million of dollars; and should such an opportunity occur again, the Governor strongly urges its acceptance.

The State is interested in the Northern Central Rail. way Company, extending from Baltimore to Sunbury, in Pennsylvania, to which place it is expected to be completed in June next, to the extent of \$1,500,000, upon which the Company undertakes to pay an annuity of \$90,000, hitherto punctually met.

The interest on another million of the public debt should be paid by the Tide Water Canal Company, amounting, with charges, to \$67,437; but on this amount the Company have made a default this year to the amount of \$26,000. The State holds other stocks which produce an annual revenue of \$40,000.

The amount of interest paid, exclusive of receipts from the improvement companies, but including the payment on the stocks held by the Sinking Fund, is \$3,3,049. It is a noticeable fact that while Pennsylvania and Maryland, which long labored under such severe financial embarrassments, are now easy, and are paying off their debts and reducing their taxation, New-York, which went so long tax-free, living

on her canals, is now reduced to straits, compelled to berrow, and obliged to impose new taxes.

Though Governor Ligon does not incline to throw the whole blame of the existing financial crisis on the banks, still he criticises their conduct with severity, and especially their continued suspension of specie payments. Like Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania, he seems to favor a system like that of New-York. He also recommends the adoption of a sub-treasury system for the State transactions.

Of the state of public education he is not able to give a favorable account. Under the privilege now given to each county to refuse or accept the school system, there is no effective system of schools out of Baltimore. The Governor strongly urges an energetic especially the appointment of a State Superintendent, and the establishment of a State Normal School. As might be expected from the state of the schools, a new State Prison is needed, though the Governor thinks that institution might be considerably relieved by restoring to the Courts of law a discretion of which they were deprived by an act of 1845, that of ordering the sale and transportation out of the State of slaves con-

victed of the lower grades of felonies. The House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, recently put into effectual operation by the combined contributions of citizens of Baltimore and grants from

the city and State, promises the best results. The Maryland Institution for the Blind, and the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, both need money, and both have a good word from the Governor.

The Militia of Maryland, like that of the adjoining States, is entirely out of joint. With the exception of the volunteer corps in the City of Baltimore, and a few uniform companies in three or four counties, there is no organized militia in the State. Not only that, but, under the law requiring the Adjutant-General to furnish arms to the volunteer companies, the public arms have been scattered and lost. So empty are the armories that, on the recent occasion of the threatened election riots in Baltimore, the Governor was obliged to apply to Virginia for a loan of muskets.

To those election riots, to a vindication of his course n reference thereto, and a refutation of some of the charges brought against him in consequence, a large portion of the Message is devoted. After a somewhat inpassioned statement of the facts in relation to his alling out the militia, and-when he found the militia would not come-his subsequent arrangement with the Mayor, he declares that, although obliged to grant certificates of election to those who were returned as chosen, in his opinion the election was fraudulently conducted; "that owing to the exclusion of thousands of people for the polls, there was no expression of the popular will; that the whole returns from that city are vicious, without a decent claim to official recognition anywhere, and in all their character a gross insult to our laws, and a most offensive mockery of the great principles of political independence and popular suffrage." In fact, to believe Gov. Ligon, Baltimore on that occasion was almost a second

This part of the Message was so little relished by the Know-Nothing majority in the House, that they re-fused to receive that document at all, having become aware of its contents in consequence of its previous publication at length in the newspapers.

The Governor also recommends an appropriation oward obtaining copies of papers in the Colonial Office, London, Zion College Library, and the archives of the Propaganda at Rome, illustrative of Maryland history.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The production of Rossinl's L'Italiana in Algieri

ought to be a good fortnight's novelty; but unhappily the variety less than the quality of the music afforded at the opera constitutes its claim upon our intelligent public. When a manager produces a new work-or revives an old one-in Europe, it signifies this much: Here is a production of genius-it has patent as well as recondite beauties; the latter can only be understood after several hearings, and after they are understood their interest increases and does not abate; then besides this, the production of the opera has cost weeks or months) of careful study, rehearsal, and musico dramatic cooperations, to which must be added the laber of scene painters and decorators, costume makers, copyists and others, the whole requiring con siderable outlay, only to be compensated for by a liberal sustentation on the part of the public of this particular piece. If it prove a fiasco or failure, why of course the manager, having run his risk, must swallow gracefully his defeat; but if a good thing, he expects, and generally finds, his remuneration in the run of the piece. Here, however, the object of the opera-going public appears to be to find out how many operas they can gulp down in a season, and not how much lyrical instruction they can derive from a repeated consideration of the same work. We are aware that an answer to this may be found in the fact, that on the whole, when an opera does please the public, it is played first and last a great many times, though at the outset it may bang fire, or fail to have a theatrical run. That is true; but then there are other operas whose merit cannot be denied, which, though new to this public, have not been propelled into a second week-not even fairly launched, but, like the Leviathan, stick on the stocks. Of this class are the operas of Rossini, who certainly surpasses all other musico-dramatic writers in the variety and universality of his genius. Since the Garcia days, and we speak of course from tradition in naming them, it would be difficult to name an opera of Rossini's in Italian which has had a run in New-York-Cinderella in English being a selection from various works of his, not properly coming under the list. The immortal Barber does not draw two consecutive houses; Semiramide cannot certainly fill three; William Tell fell, after an eructation of curiosity, dead; and so forth. We think if the public would study Rossini a little more, they would find him the noblest Roman of them all. Take. for example, the last presented work of his-L'Italiana which, though not, as the play-bills have it, produced for the first time in this country, is brand-new for our public. The wondrous decorative power of Raphael is not more striking in his art, than Rossini's exhibits in this work. If he had not written the Barber, this Italiana would be the finest of comic operas, or lispute the palm with his Cencrentola. Every note is is fluent as the mountain stream; it seems propelled by an irreversible law, and to gambol in healthy activity. The plot of the piece is unreasonably had, but notwithstanding, Rossini manages to cover it over, and really makes the audience think they are enjoying a consistent whole. The overture is a gem, and there is no bad piece in the opera. As to the execution, Labocetta never sang so well; his Languir per una bella was, by all odds, the best of his efforts this season. Gassier, too, can do Rossini's music. It is satisfactory, fair, at a period when musical studies have become partially obsolete, and bid to become entirely so underth present régime of clamorous mediocrity, to find artists who have learned their trade—have trained their organs o do something beside declamation, and that generally not of the highest caliber. While such a buffo as Rocco s on the stage, the traditional old Iralian comedianhe who taught all Europe its dramatic business, Shakespeare included-is not dead. For it must be remembered that all our theaters have worked up out o Italy, and that even now in her sorrow she can yet out of her fullness produce a Ristori, as well as a Rossini. The contralto, Mme. Angri, is only second in the quality of her organ to Alboni. As an artist, Mme. Angri is great. She is equally good in the gipsy in Trovatore, and in the lady in the Italiana. The introduction of Non più mesta at the close of the Italiana, as a scintillating wind-up, may be pardoned: for it is off the same piece with the rest of the music,

and stands, from the day when it was written, some

forty-edd years since, up to the present moment, un-

rivaled as a great tour-de-force air. The same remark

as regards propriety of introduction cannot be applied

to a barnacle-a dislocated importinence-sung by

The public received L'Italiana with cothusinan The only finale encored this season was that of the second act. The audience would not accept the solemn walk of the actors before the curtain as an encore but demanded the genuine article.

A little émeute diversified the performance. The chorus-the men, save three-struck for higher wages just before the curtain went up, and the manager, very properly refusing to accede to their exaction, and to the satisfaction of the audience, went on without them. On this subject Mr. Ullman sends us the following: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Through the medium of your valuable col-umns I would beg to state, that the male chorus still umns I would beg to state, that the lines coords still persisting in their conspiracy, not only to impose upon me their own terms, but likewise try to compel me to retain the ringleaders, I will take immediate measures for the formation of a fresh chorus under the direction of Mr. Paur, the excellent conductor of the celebrated iederkranz Society.

I seize this opportunity to declare that I have con

ducted the entire season upon my sole responsibility. In spite of the most strennous endeavors, I have never obtained the slightest reduction from any person conobtained the slightest reduction from any person con nected with the Academy, and have paid, since Sept. I all salaries, without exception, strictly at the appointed time, and even during the revulsion, in gold, as stipu-lated at the commencement of the season. All that I could obtain since the last six weeks was

the "permission" of requiring some other work, and even that is now denied to me, and the most degrading conditions are imposed upon me by the very persons whom I supported for many months, through incessant labor, and at the expense of the most trying mental

myself not to yield one iota in what I consider my rights; and, should I not meet with due assistance from the employees, to close the house without fear or self-reproach, being fully convinced that the public and the true artists will render me the justice of ac knowledging that I have offered more varied entertainments, a more interesting repertoire, a better ensemble, and have paid more punctually than any of the Opera Managers who have preceded me.

I am, des Sir, yours, &c., B. ULLMAN.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1838.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT

The symphony of Beethoven in F is, perhaps, the most popular of all his works. Beethoven, the diarrhoa-verborum critics to the contrary notwithstanding, is in his symphonies always clear. The word-spinners have made a tissue of incomprehensibles as to what Beethoven designed in his symphonies. The poor man, if he were alive, would raise his hands and ask what the deuse the fellows mean by linking out Puck-girdle-like lengths of jargon-to which Brahminical reverie or Egyptian kings transcendentally worshiping their entrails, their inside second selves. is clear. A sort of angelic gymnastics is attrib uted to Beethoven. He, according to them, propels the undulating flows of the screne intangibilities into the muscular throbs of the knock-down-and-drag-out titanic shoulder-hitters, or something of the kind. Now he does nothing of the kind. He takes simply certain notes recognizable under melodic form, clear and distinct, and with this as a primary motive or theme or tune, and a second in conjunction, he weaves a musical piece of cloth. Varieties of instrumentation, accent, harmony, conjunctions and appositions, constitute his stock in trade. He is (generally) very particular about his progressions and climaxes—reserving his highest and loudest notes for the closes of his divisions, especially his last. Sometimes he is tranquil, some times somber, sometimes gay, sometimes impetuous, but always transparent, and always the liege of form. The symphony is composed of four movements (that is fashion, nothing more), and we have spoken of them-meaning those belonging to the first movement, or the principal one. The other movements are diversely formed, but always in Beethooven's hands are clear and plain-spoken.

The Fingal Care Overture of Mendelssohn-which may be supposed to convey the storm and sunshine reveries of the composer-is an elegant piece of painting. The only bit of very distinct melody in it is a trait identical with the final peasant chorus in Fro Diarolo, where the Diavole is caught in his own trap, and it has a capital primevally countrified air about in the collocations into which Mendelssohn has afforded it. Mendelssohn, without being a melodist in the full sense of the term, was an extraordinary artist. He avoids the hackneyed, if he does not create the new, in the absolute sense. His genuis is essentially for the rebestra. For the higher sphere of writing an opera with that profoundest and most subtle achievement of a composer—characterization in a Shakesperian sense -coupled with the technical ability to write for the voice so as to carry the audience captive and keep the manager out of distress-this he wanted; but still he had a high walk, and has left an enduring name.

Mad. Græver-Johnson is an admirable pianist-the best feminine performer we have had among us. She first place, the Academy is gigantically and oppres ingly big for one poor little piano. Next, she performed one of the illogical abortions-a concerto accompanied by the orchestra-which some fool devised, and others unthinkingly imitated. First, we have a tremendous roar of near a hundred instruments for some two minutes, while the executant sits resigned on the stool of repentance. When the trumpets and trombones have blown themselves dry, the hurricane stops, and then comes the piano mewing out its little plaints like a cat in a procession of elephants—a par-turient mentes business. The piece Mad. Græver-Johnson played was classic-except that where the orchestra did not spoil the piano, the piano spoiled the

Among the pieces sung was a well executed air of Mozart's, by Labocetta-the particular merit of which beyond characteristic smoothness and clearness we

could not detect. The audience was reduced to suit the times, but was very well pleased. It gained in quality what it wanted in quantity.

THE LATE REV. DR. KNOX.

In the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church, yesterday morning, the Rev. Mr. CUYLER paid the following brief tribute to the late Dr. Knox:

At this moment the oldest of our pastors lies among us, awaiting his burial. Our beloved church enters upon the new year draped in mourning. At the very threshold of the year we have halted to open a tomb, in which with sadness and tears, we lay the veteran threshold of the year we have halled to pen a told, in which, with sadness and tears, we lay the veteran to his rest. It was not by the tempest on the sea or by the pestilence on the shore that his honored life was cut off; the simple stretching forth of a hand to open a window opened the gate that led into eternity. Last Sabbath morning he was exhorting his flock to bove not only in word, but in deed and in ruth; this morning his voice is unusque, his required his propriet. "love not only in word, but in deed and in truth; this morning his voice is mingling in the mighty anthems of the seraphim. The tidings that good Dr. Knox is dead will fall cold upon many a heart. The aged men of New-York will miss him deeply. He was a link that bound them to the past, that connected with the days of Mason and Rodgers, of Romeyn and Milledoller. To his surviving colleagues—whosewords of sad farewell could not penetrate the insensibility of that scaled and smitten brain—the sundering of this sacred tie will be an actual bereavement. Every one loved Dr. Knox; he had no enemies. Little children sacred tie will be an actual bereavement. Every one loved Dr. Knox; he had no enemies. Little children were not a sid of him. Old and young all clung to him. He is simplicity itself—simple in his tastes, simple in the preaching, simple in his childlike love of Christ. While some of us younger men prefer to labor in the younger schemes of benevolence, he clung to the ancient system; to him the "old was better." No purer spirit than his is left behind in our venerable church, no more guileless Israelite. He took a ble church, no more guileless Israelite. He took a good man's life with him when he went up to the besom of his Savior."

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SO-CIETY.

The stated monthly meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, on Thursday, January 7, at 4 o'clock p. m., the Rev. Bartholomew T. Welsh, D. D., President

After the usual preliminary services, such as read-After the usual preliminary services, such as reading of Scriptures and prayer, letters were presented, and read from several of the Society's agents, colparters, and friends from aboard for the previous month, among which were letters from the Rev. E. C. Lord, Missionary at Ningo, China, and Thomas H. Ramsey, seq., of Rangoon, India, The former speaking of Claims says: "This country is on the eve of being

pened more widely than ever before for Babla dis tribution, when our opportunities for circulating Scriptures will be greatly increased. We must have supply to meet the increasing demands upon us I hope to hear from you soon, and to learn that you have lost none of your interest in the great work of giving the Bible to this numerous people."

Communications from many of the Secrety's col-

orters, giving umistable evidence of the work grace on their fields of labor. Feets of a most inter-esting nature connected with the conversions of sin-ners through their instrumentality were presented, showing the following results for the month: 6,185 visits to families tor purposes of Bible-reading and prayer; 334 persons induced to attend church, 204 chifdren taken to Sunday-Schools, 347 sermons and children taken to Sunday-Schools, 347 sermons and addresses given, 255 prayer meetings attended, 475 vessels and seamen's boarding houses visited, 23 hopefully converted, and 7 baptized. These statistics do not embrace the labors of colporters in Germany, as no information for the month from there had been received at the time of meeting. The Board feel much encouraged in this department of its labors, though they were compelled from actual need of funds to discontinue a few of their number; this was much to be regreted, but could not well be avoided.

Meetings during the month in various churches in

greted, but could not well be avoided.

Meetings during the month in various churches in this city favoring the colporter work were reported to the Board. One of these meetings was held in the Macdongal-street Baptist Church last Sunday evening, at which a warm interest was manifested and a large collection received for this object. Appointments of agents being made for Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and order acted on few avenues of Serious with the contraction of the serious serious of the serious serious differences. and orders acted on for a supply of Scriptures in dif-ferent parts of this country. The meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Union held their first meeting for the year 1858, at the Bible Rooms, in this city, on Thursday last, the 7th inst. The President, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, took the chair, and the Rev. J. O. BEARDSLEE, Missionary at Kingston, Jamaica, led in the devotional exercises.
Dr. E. Parrity, the Treasurer, presented his report, showing the receipts for December, 1857, to have been \$2,295, 48, and the expenses \$2,137, 12. Owing to a considerable falling off in the receipts, the publica-tion of several parts of the revision of the Holy Scrip-tures has necessarily been delayed.

Since 1843 upward of ten thousand copies of the

Since 1845 upward of ten thousand copies of the Bible have been published in the Karen language. The Rev. J. H. Chandler, who has been for many years a missionary at Bangkok, Siam, is devoting his attention to the printing and circulation of the Samese Scriptures. Reports were received from six colpor-teurs engaged in Germany in the distribution of the Scriptures at the expense of the Union, whose labors care likely to be retarded for want of funds. The were likely to be retarded for want of funds. The work was represented to be successfully extending into Russia, from which country orders had begun to

In the West Indies and Central America, the Rev. J. The West Indies and Central Advised, to Rev. 5.

C. Beardslee has been engaged in the distribution of
the Scriptures in the Spanish language, and he is now
about to return to the field of his labors with a supply
of the new revision of the New Testament. The report of the Secretary stated that the revulsion in monctary affairs had not retarded the work of the Union in the English department, except in the issue of its primary revision for the examination of scholars; that the Final Committee of Revision were laboriously engaged in the execution of their responsible trust, and in its successful accomplishment the Board were greatly encouraged.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN OUTO,-The following the aggregate vote given at the election in October for State officers, with the exception of that east for Menber of the Beard of Public Works. Mr. Backus, the "Democratic" candidate, was elected to that office, thanks to those who supported Corry. We hope they will feel well over their "great victory";

For Governor. 160,575 Stone... 159,294 Mercis. 10,272 Horris. For For Treasures

Nosh. 10,451 Allen 10,381

These are the votes as declared by the Legislature. Gov. Chase's majority is 1,281, Mr. Welker's, 2,296; Mr. Stone's, 1076; Mr. Russell's, 3,419. Atthough Gov. Chase's majority is not so great as that given to the other candidates, yet to him belongs in an especial manner the honor of carrying the Republican ticket through in triumph. The mightiest oak of the forest feels the power of the tempest the most. So with Salmon P. Chase: in weathering the storm, he had to lose some of his strength in the conflict. The best tree in the orchard always has the greatest number of clubs and stones under it. The victory is a great one, and we know that we speak the sentiments of all the Republican candidates, when we say that to Salmon P. Chase belongs the highest honors of this victory.

[Ohio State Journal.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS .- A correspondent of The Little Rock Democrat, writing from Fort Smith, Ark. Dec. 23, 1857, says:

"Major Rector, Superintendent of Indian Affairs has just returned from the Seminole nation, where has been for the purpose of raising a delegation of Creeks and Seminoles to take with him to Florida. Creeks and Seminoles to take with him to Florida. I learn that he has succeeded in raising the delegations. In consequence of some late difficulties among the Seminoles, much doubt has been expressed whether they would send a delegation at this time, but through good management of the Superintendent, or other causes, they have consented to send forty of their best men, headed by their principal chief, John Jumper, The Creeks will also send a delegation in charge of the chief of the many Creeks. Thereshearth Misses appeared, however, to great disadvantage. In the the chief of the upper Crecks, Tuccabacchy Micco Seminoles in that State to emigrate to their new country, recently acquired by Ireaty, between the Creek nation and the hundredth meridian west. The Superintendent will leave here with the delegates about the lst of January, and from his known energy and perseverance, and the character of the delegations accompanying him, I have every reason to believe that he will be successful in his embassy. The removal of the will be successful in his embassy. The removal of the Seminoles will be the cause of a disbursement of large sums of money among them, in addition to a large in crease of their annuities."

A SUICIDE'S LETTER.—Wish. H. Clowes, who committed suicide at Richmond, Va., a few days since, left the following letter:

"TO THE WORLD—When a man commits suicide, the world wishes to know why he did it. The answer in my case lies in a nutshell—'I am tired of living. Life is a farce, happiness a humbing, and the cares, trials and tribulations which I see before me, offer no inducement for a prolongation of this earthly sorrow. trials and tribulatous when I see a they sorrow. With a good heart and a cellm mind, I plunge is medias res and try the realities of an unknown world. Looks dark and dreary, save one spot, where twinkles the star of

and dreary, save one spot, where twinkles the star of hope and love.

To those of my friends who have watched my career for the past three years, they will see nothing strange in my present determination. It is not rash, for I have calmly considered and debated it for two months. I am not mad, but perfectly caim, cool and collected. The future has nothing of promise, and I leave the world with but a single regret. To my friends I would say good-by: and of my enemies, if I have any, I would ask their forgiveness. Poverty is a dreadful curse when coupled with discontent. God help me in this present hour! Farewell—farewell forever!!

W. H. Chowes.

In a note addressed to a friend, the deceased requested to have the following inscription placed upon his tombstone:

"Died, January 6, Win, H. Clowes, aged 22 years."

"The way of man is froward and strange, but as for

"The way of man is froward and strange, but as for the poor, this work is right.

DEATH OF JOHN UPTON. -We are much pained to hear of the death of John Upton, who has been lan-duishing, with slight hopes of recovery, for several months. Mr. Upton was an old resident of Albany, months. Mr. Upton was an old resident of Albany, where he was extensively known and greatly respected. He was for many years an efficient Officer of Police, and subsequently an equally efficient Express Company's Agent. When the engine and baggage car of a Hudson River Railroadtrain was precipitated into the Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Mr. Upton was criously injured and almost drowned, but though wounded and drenched, he remained by his roy chests (containing a large amount of money) through a cold (containing a large amount of money) through a cold night, to the serious injury of his health. During the last Congress, he acted first as Sergeant-at-Arms to the Congressional Committee that went to Kansas, and the Congressional Committee that went to Adams, and subsequently as an officer of the House. In every position he was found intelligent, faithful and upright. Mr. Upton died at Amsterdam this morning. If is remains will be brought to Albany. [Alb. Journal.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. - Collectors of APPOINTMENTS BY THE PARSIDENT,—Collectors of Castoms—Thomas Comingham, District of Wiscosset, Maine, vice John Bobson, whose commission expired. Joseph Berry, District of Barh, Maine, vice Cr aries N. Badinsh, whose commission expired. Date of Barn, Maine, vice George P. Swell, whose commission expired. John H. Kennedy, District of Waldobsrough, Maine, vice Edmund Wilson, whose commission expired. And F. Parlin, District of Machias, commission expired. And F. Parlin, District of Machias, vice Daniel W. Jorman, whose commission expired. Aribur W. Austin, District of Boston and Charlestown, Massa Aribur W. Austin, District of Boston and Charlestown, Massa Charleston, Wassin, District of Thomas D. Jones, District of Frenchun, vice Brythe, respiciated. Thomas D. Jones, District of Frenchun, vic Brythe, respiciated. John Consens, District of Kenne annik, Me., respicated. John Consens, District of York, Me., respicated. Minott A. Oddern, District of Casto Petpolas, Orean Territory, vice Addison G. Gines, resigned.

Surveyor of the Castoms, Malory T. Dickers, Parl. of Smith. signed.

Surreyor of the Costons-Mallory T. Dickson, Pap. of Smith field, Va., Vice John B. Botler, decessed.

EXPLOITS OF EXPRESS ROBSERS AND ARREST OF rwo or the Gano. - For some months past the thieves have been unusually active in robbing express wagons, and have committed their robberies with a daring and high hand. On Saturday afternoon two of the party were arrested, and it is to be hoped that the gang will now be broken up. At the time in question the driver of Williamsburgh express wagon drove up to the corner of Church and Warren streets, and leaving his seat went into a store for the purpose of getting a package. During the driver's detention in the store Joseph Hall alias George Williams, a notorious thief, who had been on the watch, jumped into the wagon and drove off as rapidly as possible. There were at the time three parcels, consigned to Mr. Jacob Gabriel, of No. 183 Ewen street, Williamsburgh, and one package the property of Mr. Nichols. The driver returned in a few moments, and was not a little astonished at find ing his wagon gone, together with the goods intrusted to his care. Information being given at the police head quarters, Officer Eustace of the detective force was put on the track, and in the course of his perambulations discovered a horse and wagen standing or the corner of White and Baxter streets which an swered the description of the one stolen. Secreting himself in the neighborhood, the officer, at the expiration of half an hour, saw the prisoner emerge from a house and jump into the wagon and drive up Baxter street into Canal. The fellow seen discovered that he was followed, and drawing up the roins leaped from the wagon and attempted to escape. An exciting race now took place, in which many citizens joined. The accused made toward some rookeries in Baxter street with a view of eluding further pursuit, but the officer being rather fleet of foot overtook and arrested him. After handcuffing his prisoner Officer Eustace returned to the wagon which he found standing where the thief had left when discovered. The Police then repaired to the thop of James Bingham, No. 74 Baxter street, from which Officer Eustace had seen Williams emerge, and upon searching the premises found under a bed in one of the rear rooms two other packages which the prisoner had left there for sale. Bingham was then arrested, and his place thoroughly searched, which resulted in the finding of a large quantity of cutlery, pens, and other property, which had been stolen from one of the United States express wagons on Tuesday last. A beautiful bound Bible and a large quantity of other books which had been feloniously taken from one of Kingsley's express wagons on Wednesday last,

about \$600. On Friday night Officers Devoe and Eustace, ap prehended at the lager beer saloon No. 212 Centre street, one Charles Coakley, alias Charles Hack, charged with being one of this gang of express wagon thieves. The prisoners have been locked up for

were also found. A portion of the goods have been

identified, and owners will be found for the remainder

o-day. The value of the property so recovered is

TIMELY WARNING TO SHYSTERS .- Almost from time immemorial the vestibule of the Tombs and other Police Courts about the city have been througed with shysters, or persons representing themselves as lawyers, who lie in wait for parties seeking the magistrates, and it not unfrequently happens that they extort money from them under pretenses of the most fraudulent nature. These shyster lawyers intercept every one whose appearance presents the least show of verdancy, listen to the cases, and charge them a fee for obtaining a warrant or using their influence with the magistrates. Cases have occurred in which the pulous fellows. Complaints of late have been so frequent that Deputy Superintendent Carpenter has de-termined to put a stop to this system of robbery. The officers have been instructed not to interfere in any manner with the prisoners under arrest, not even to furnish them with lawyers, and to allow no shyster or pretending lawyer to hold converse with the accused. The following order has been issued by Deputy Superintendent Carpenter to the officers selected by him as special aids to the several District Police Courts:

Six: In accordace with section 29 of the Rules and SHE In accordance with section 2: of the Kness and combines. I hereby appoint you a Special Aid to the Deputy operintedent, to take command of the policemen detailed for evial duty at ——District Police Court. It will be your duty see that the officers regularly and daily (unless otherwise or red by the General or Deputy Soperintendents) attend the out, and are prompt in the service of all warrants placed in their

will keep a book, siphabetically arranged, in which you wil ole; the masses of the persons arminst whom warrants are issued, be aftense charged, the name of the magistrain issuing it, the arms of the officer who is to serve it, the date the warrant was smed and the date when returned to the Court. Vorrest and the noticemen under your command will use every ourself and the policemen under your command will me every tion to prevent imposition being grattle d upon citizens as business at the police courts to which you are attached by otherized areas. He

DAN'L CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent.

WEATHER REPORTS .- Through the kindness of the obliging Superintendents of the extensive range of of the American Telegraph Company, and the New-York and Newfoundland Company, controlling all the wires at the east and the north-east, the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Line, the Canadian Lines the National (New-Orleans) Line, the Western Union Telegraph Company's numerous lines, the lines con trolled by Judge Caton in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin-all of which center at the Telegraph Building, No. 21 Wall street-we shall be able to r port, daily, the state of the weather at every central point between Newfoundland and New-Orleans, and between Quebec and Kansas. As much pains will be taken to have the state of the weather correctly reported, the intelligence cannot fail to prove valuable as well as curious.

AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE.-This is an old paper with a new title. It was first established by that pioneer of papers devoted to agriculture, John S. Skinner, under the name of The Plough, the Loom and the Annil, and ably conducted by him until his death and since with varied ability under various conductors until it fell into the hands of Prof. Nash of Amherst Mass., now of New-York, who is probably one of the most able, if not quite the most able, agricultural editor in the United States; and he has dropped the old name and given it the more appropriate one that heads this notice, since its contents are almost exclusively devoted to giving information upon improved methods in farming, and is to all farmers a valuable American farmers' magazine.

We see that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, our new Distract Attorney, has been obliged to go South for a few weeks, under medical advice, in order to recruit his health. During his absence the business will be conducted by Mr. Sedgwick, assisted, whenever necessary, by eminent associate counsel, with whom, before leaving, Mr. Sweeny made arrangements to that effect.

FIREMEN INJURED .- At about 121 o'clock this morn ing, a fire broke out in the attic of the building No. 159 Greenwich street. It was soon extinguished-damage triffing. While proceeding to the fire, three men were run over in Courtlandt street, by Engine No. 40, and badly injured.

Death of as Old Citizen.—We regret to be obliged to record this morning the decease of Capt. Benjamin Beecher, senior, which occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Very few, if any persons among us, have been so thoroughly identified with New-Haven affairs for more than half a century, and non-have been more widely esteemed, than Capt. Beecher, Years ago, before Fulton's invention of steamboats, Captain Beecher was the packet captain of Long Island Sound, and his vessel was distinguished above all others as making rapid voyages, and affording the best accommodations to parsenger. A voyage to New York with him was a thing to be talked of for months. When a line of steamboats was put on the route between here and New-York. Captain Beecher left the sailing packets to command the old United States, we believe, and the same success accompanied him in his new sphere, which had marked his connection with the packets.

[N. H. Journal, Sth. DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.-We regret to be

Larsing, Michigan, on Liquor.—All the liquor lesiers at the Lower Town have abandoned the business without a prosecution. A movement is on feet to ersunde the dealers in the Middle and Upper town

AN EXTENSIVE CONVIDENCE OPERATOR. - An individual named William W. Thompson, who has for some time past been carrying on the confidence game in this city, and for whom one or more warrants have been issued, was on Saturday brought up with a round turn, and without the least expectancy on his part of being so suddenly nabled by the officers of the law.
It appears that Officer Cornwell, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, while patrolling his beat in Brooms street, saw William W. Thompson, to whom his attenfion was directed from his suspicious manner. The officer pursued and arrested him, and in his possession found a box of jewelry. The prisoner was taken to the Station-House, where he stated, in the presence of the officer who arrested him and Officer Thorne, the he had purchased the box of jewelry at a store in the Sixth avenue, and he wished to return the goods to the party from whom they had been purchased. Upon further investigation it appeared that on Saturday afternoon Thompson called at the jewelry store of Charles H. Phelps, No. 193 Sixth avenue, and pretended to know one of his (Phelps's) former workmen. Thompson then purchased a bill of goods consisting of ear-rings, finger-rings, charms, pencil cases, sleevebuttons, watches, amounting in value to \$610. Thompson then ordered the goods taken to be sent to a Mr. Lane, No. 163 Bowery, where he said he had purchased other goods. Mr. Phelps sent his clerk, William Palmer, with instructions not to deliver the good unless they were paid for in gold, and in case a check was presented in payment not to take it unless Thompson went with him to the bank and got it cor-

The clerk proceeded to the store No. 163 Bowery, where he was met by Thompson, who offered in payment for the goods a check on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank for \$800, drawn by himself. The clerk delivered the goods to Thompson, but upon doing so requested him to go with him to the bank and get the check certified. Thompson agreed to this, and proceeded with Palmer toward the bank. As they approached the bank, Thompson asked the clerk to wait a mo-ment, and went off, leaving him standing in the street. In less than five minutes the clerk suspected something wrong and hastened to the store, No. 163 Bowery, where he learned that Thompson had just left with the goods. The clerk then went to the bank, but found upon inquiry that the check was worthless, and that Thompson had no account there, nor did he ever keep any account with the institution. The teetimony of Mr. Phelps was corroborated by Mr. Palmer. The check given by Thompson to Mr. Phelps was one of the blank checks of the bank filled up in the usual style. The accused was yesterday morning conveyed before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market

before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

The same fellow has been for a long time past engaged in operations of the above kind. The following are some of his operations: During the latter part of September, Mr. William W. Campbell (formerly a clerk with Mr. Phelps) and his wife were sojourning in Schoharic County, and while there a person by the name of Snyder introduced Thompson to them by the name of Win. R. Birch. Mr. Campbell, it seems, had some kind of a show which he was getting ready for exhibition, and with which he hoped to make a little money. Thompson, alias Birch, appeared to take some kind of a show which he was getting ready for exhibition, and with which he hoped to make a little money. Thompson, alias Birch, appeared to take great interest in the affair. He represented that he was a man of means, and advised Mr. Campbell how to proceed. He agreed to go shead and attend to the necessary advertising, so that the show would take well when it arrived in towns where such advertising was done. Campbell was so won over that he told Thompson all his business. Mr. Campbell having his show nearly ready, purchased a horse and wagon, and sent Thompson off to advertise. The fellow was gone about a fortnight, when he returned and said that he had been very unfortunate: the horse was lame, and he gained the confidence of Campbell that the latter invited him to his house in this city, which invitation Birch accepted. One day he wanted Mrs. Campbell to go to John street and purchase a bill of millinery geods for him, but fortunately she did not go. After sojourning a week or so at Campbell's house, he suddenly sloped for parts unknown.

From here he went to Newark, N. J., and, gaining the confidence of Mr. Doherty, a leather dealer at that place, purchased \$600 worth of leather, which he directed to be sent to Jersey City. He was introduced by some person to the leath it doaler as William H. Hunt. Mr. Doherty sent his own team with the leather, in charge of a clerk, to Jersey City, and upon arriving there, the clerk was met by Thompson, alias Birch, alias Hunt. The operator wanted the clerk to drive across the ferry, but the clerk refused,

leather, in charge of a clerk, to Jersey City, and upon arriving there, the clerk was met by Thompson, alias Birch, alias Hunt. The operator wanted the clerk to drive across the ferry, but the clerk refused, on account of the youthfulness of the team, fearing they would be frightened. A horse and cart were then engaged, and the leather delivered in the city—the swindler settling for it with a fraudulent check on the Rutchers' and Drovers' Bank. Mr. Doberty was unable to find the whereabouts of Thompson, and rever heard of the di-position of his leather.

Thompson, alias Birch, alias Hunt, some time age swindled the shoe-house of Whitchouse & Co., in Pearl street, to the time of \$1,200.

In December last past, Thompson, under the name of Wm. R. Reach, swindled Joseph F. Waring of No. 34 Fourth avenue out of goods and merchandi sevalued at \$200. He gave a check for the amount on the bank above mentioned. Complaint in this matter was made before Justice Osborn, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Thompson, alias Birch, alias Hunt, alias Roach, but the officers at that Court were unable to discovered.

Hunt, alias Roach, but the officers at that Court were unable to discover his whereabouts. We understand that he has perpetrated outrages of this character all over the country, and he is wanted at the East to answer some charges of a grave nature.

TERRIPLE EXPLOSION ON THE ERIE RAILROAD-Two MES KILLED .- An explosion of an engine-botle occurred on Saturday afternoon on the Eric Railroad at Piermont, N. Y. Two men were instantly killed. The accident occurred, about half a mile from the pier, on ergine "No. 182," which had just started west with a train of twenty-six empty freight cars. The engine was shattered into pieces, which were thrown a great distance in every direction. Abraham Dalson, the fireman, and a flagman named William Lake, who was riding upon the engine, were almost instantly killed. Albert Johnson, the engineer, escaped, strange to say, with only a few slight bruises. Dalson, the fireman, was upon the "running board," whither he had gone to shut the cylinder cooks, and was returning to his post when the explosion took place. He was blown a distance of thirty feet, and fell into the river with such force as to break through the ice. The flagman, Lake, who was occupying the fireman's seat, struck and so mangled by the flying fragments that he survived only a few minutes. He resided near Suffern's Station. The engine was made by Wilmot & Co. of Boston, and cost \$10,000. It had just come from the machine shop, where it had received an overhauling, and this was its first trip since the repairs. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. Johnson, the engineer, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most prudent and careful men on

FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. We learn that the authorities are about making a move to effectually break up the many swindling shops about the city where bogus and worthless tickets are sold, and where strangers from all parts of the country are swindled out of their money. The character of those places is too well known to require description. With a view of putting an end to the operations of these swindlers, Deputy Carpenter has detailed Officers Walsh, Heuston and Stephenson to carry out his instructions. It will be the business of these officers to visit all the piers where ships and river boats arrive, and inform every one whom they know wish to purchase tickets for the West and elsewhere, where tlas proper office is, and at the same time caution them against the bogus ticket offices, and if necessary conduet the strangers to the right place. The instructions to the officers so detailed are very full and explicit, and if followed out to the letter will soon put a stora to this nefarious business which has been so long at at so successfully practiced in the city.

CENTRAL PARK PLANS .- A misprir ,t in the specifications issued by the Central Park Commissioners for the guidance of competitors for the prizes offered by the Board, makes them read as if the written descriptions accompanying the plans were to be inclosed in a scaled envelope. This is not the intention of the Board, their purpose being to have the names of designers only in the scaled cryclopes—the plans and descriptions to be forwatded separately.